THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, & Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when contined a year, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made.

PERSONS sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

SPEAKMAN & SAY of PHILADELPHIA, *DRUGGISTS*, have established a DRUG and CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE in Pittsburgh, and taken SAMUEL PETTIGREW into partnership in that concern. The business there will be conducted under the firm of

Speakman, Say & Co.

in Market Street, the third door from Front Street,

Where, by receiving in bulk, as well as manufacturing such articles as the place will admit of, they confidently hope to be able to sell at the lowest Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage expences only.

They now offer for Sale a large and general assortment of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c. for Cash, Produce, or at the usual credit.

May 31, 1813.

ANTHONY BEELEN informs his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership in his mercantile concern, Mr. HARRY BOSLER, and that the same will in future be carried on under the firm of BOSLER & Co.

BOSLER AND CO.

are now opening an extensive assortment of BRITISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, INDIA and AMERICAN GOODS—Hardware, Groceries, Plated Ware Jewelry, Paper Hanging, Bolting Cloths, Hatters trimmings, Sword's, Dirks, Epaulets, Laces, Lace, and other articles in the military line; Ladies fashionable Straw Hats and Bonnets; Mens Summer Hats, New Music and Musical instruments, Carpeting, Boot Legs, Fair Tops, and other trimmings for shoemakers; Cotton and Wool Cards, German, English, Blister and Cowly Steel, German and Walloon's English Scythes, &c.

ALSO,

A great variety of Fancy articles all which they will sell on reosonable terms for Cash and approved paper only.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1813.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

Has just received a general and complete supply of Fresh

Drugs and Medicines,

Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Spices, Perfumery, Oils, Varnishes, Gold Leaf, Smalts, &c. &c. selected with particular care from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which, being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail.

Practitioners of Physick, and Storekeepers, will be supplied with genuine articles, at the lowest prices.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO APPRENTICES:—In addition to the profession of Druggist and Apothecary, they will have the advantage of acquiring the theory and practice of Physick and Surgery.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1813.

SADDLERS.

Constant employment will be given by the subscriber to five or six

JOURNEYMEN SADDLERS,

either at piece work or by the week—Wages paid every Saturday evening.

JOHN LITTLE.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1813.

tf

A cure for Coughs, Colds, &c.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs.

THE celebrity acquired by this medicine through the U. States, for speedily removing coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c. exceeds all former examples. The following recommendation, selected from a very numerous list, will fully confirm what has been said of its unparalleled success.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention. LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

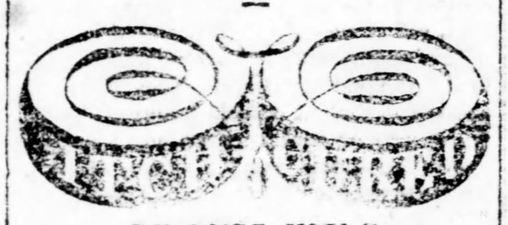
Will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers, who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed asthmatic complaints, where a cure can scarcely be expected, this medicine a ords immediate relief. moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their occurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the whooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

Sold in Pittsburgh, ONLY, *by*
BOSLER & Co.
Who have constantly for Sale,
HAMILTON'S
Worm destroying Lozenges.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in
Consumptions,	the stomach and
Lowness of spirits,	back,
Loss of appetite,	Indigestion,
Impurity of the	Melancholy,
blood,	Gout in the stomach,
Hysteric affections,	Pains in the limbs
Inward weaknesses,	Relaxations, &c&c.



BY ONCE USING,

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify.—The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the Itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,
For the Teeth and Gums.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER,
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.
Celebrated for their mildness of their operations, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.

HAMILTONS
ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,
For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsey, Swelling, Numness, &c.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS,
The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,
For the cure of every kind of head ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE.
Hahn's true and genuine
GERMAN CORN PLASTER,
An infallable remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving any pain.

*** *Note—Apply only to BOSLER & Co. Pittsburgh. Sold whole-sale by* H. LEE, *No.* 56, *Maiden Lane New-York.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby informed, that the subscribers have entered into *partnership*, and will hereafter conduct business under the firm, or denomination of the

PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.

They carry on the Manufacturing of *Steam Engines*, and all kinds of Machinery; together with wrought Iron Work, and Castings, &c. &c. Such as all kinds of wrought and cast Iron Work appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling and Slitting Mills; Forges; Tilt Furnaces; Sugar, Paper, and Saw Mills, &c. and all work of a similar kind; together with every other description of castings, that may be wanted.

They will also make patterns, and do boring and turning in Iron, &c.

From their preparations and practical knowledge in the various branches mentioned, they expect to be able to execute any peice of work however large or difficult.

They have also under their controul the making of Oliver Evans's patented *Steam Engines*, and the power of granting license to use them.

The superiority of these Engines over all others yet invented is great.—Their power to others is as 100 to 10, they are infinitely more simple and durable—require less fuel—occupy less room—are less expensive—they require so little water, and being made to supply themselves by their own operations with distilled water, that they may be set almost in any situation, where an ordinary Well may be had. A Well is sufficient for a 100 Horse power. These last peculiar properties will be found particularly benificial in this Country where water is scarce and of a quality injurious to Steam Engines, notthus ordered. An ordinary capacity can be taught in two weeks to manage one of those Engines completely.

They do also hereby caution all manner of persons from infringing on the principles of the aforesaid patented Engine as they are determined to defend their rights therein—any person using elastic Steam above the power of the atmosphere will infringe, however dissimiliar may be the form of the Engine.

GEO: EVANS,
MAHLON ROGERS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
LUTHER STEVENS.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1813.

TAKE NOTICE

THE subscriber having made every effort to collect his accounts which are long outstanding, but finding it impossible to get it accomplished, is under the necessity of putting them into the hands of *John Darragh, Esq.* for collection where *Jos. M'Clintock, Junr.* will attend every day, (Sundays excepted) from 8 o'clock in the morning, until 5 in the afternoon, for the purpose of settleing the same.

JOHN BAIRD.

N. B. The subscriber continues his business as usual; and has now on hand *Superfine Cloths of the best quality, Silk Cotton and worsted waistcoating, Albian, Bedford, Imperial & Princes Cords, Scarlet Cloth & Cassimeres Silver Epaulets, Lace, Sword Knotts, Cords Tassells,* suitable for the Military.

J. B.

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1813.

TEAS, COFFEE AND
LOAF SUGAR.

The subscribers have received a consignment from Baltimore, and offer on low terms for cash, or approved paper at 60, 90, and 120 days.

3 Chests & 6 Boxes } first quality Imperial Tea
7 Chests & 20 Boxes } Young Hyson do.
30 bls. Sugar and Coffee, first quality.
40 do. Coffee alone, do.

Together with a quantity of Coffee in bags.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh June 1st, 1813.

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTORY

TREVOR & ENCELL,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have lately established a

Flint Glass Manufactory,

on the south side of the Monongahela river, opposite Wood street, Pittsburg.

Orders, for any articles in their line, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

N. B. A generous price given for Pot or Pearl Ash.

Pittsburgh, December 21, 1812.

FOUND,

A FEW evenings ago, on the street, a bar of PIG LEAD. The owner may have it again, on application at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, and paying the expence of this advertisement.

July 1, 1813.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MR. GROSVENORS SPEECH, ON MR WEBSTER'S RESOLUTIONS.

After Mr. *Oakley* had sat down, Mr. Speaker being about to put the question, Mr. *Grosvenor* rose and spoke substantially as follows:

Mr. Speaker,

I cannot suffer the question to be taken, without offering to the house my reasons for supporting the resolutions—In doing this, sir, I, like the honorable gentleman from S. Carolina, may become *warm*; yet as I never can admit that such warmth furnishes any licence to him for personal attack, or improper language, so I shall claim no such licence myself, by condescending to imitate his example. I have, Mr. Speaker, adverted to the example of the honorable gentleman, for the purpose of informing him, that boisterous language on this floor by way of defiance, threat or intimidation, will no longer have its wonted effect.

I wish that honorable gentleman, and every other gentleman on this floor distinctly to understand, that their threats have no terrors for us. They pass by us like the idle wind which we respect not. Sir, I stand here, the independent representative of a free people. Upon all topics which come before this house, I shall ever "*speak what I do think,*" restrained by nothing, but the rules of decorum which are here established, and which it may become every gentleman to observe.

I stand upon my own personal right, which I will *yield* to no man. I stand upon the freehold of the constitution, from which I will not be driven without a struggle.

Sir, I have no doubt, that this house has a perfect right to the information, demanded by the resolutions. How can we speak or act upon subjects, inseparably connected with our foreign relations, if the executive, the only organ of communication with other nations, may be suffered at his sovereign will and pleasure, to withhold from us all his correspondence? By admitting such a course of practice, the President has had the destinies of this nation in his hands—nor is it strange, that this house, that congress and the nation have been hurried from one restrictive measure to another, and finally, into an unnecessary and a wanton war. Sir, I have not the slighest doubt that to this constant habit of executive secrecy, to the garbled *extracts* of letters, from, and to the French government which deform our journals, and deceive the public; to the deep darkness which shrouds our intercourse with the arch tyrant; more than to any other cause, may be imputed all our present dangers and calamities. Let this house, let this country no longer be forced to feel its way in thick darkness, when the light and the day are within its reach.

In England, it is true, "*his Majesty can do no wrong*"—And when his ministry draw a veil over their conduct, they step boldly forth and demand the *confidence* of the parliament and the country, assure to the protection of the king and the majority. But, sir, I am utterly astonished when I find gentlemen, who bluster much about the purity of their republicanism, who are in an absolute political fever when the theory or practice of that "*corrupt, despotic and treacherous*" nation is even hinted at, should now wish to introduce here a practice precisely similar. The foundation of our whole system of government is *responsibility*. The President, and most of his dependents are by the constitution obnoxious to the animadversions of this house. And every official man in the republic is responsible to the people. Let this responsibility never be destroyed or evaded by suffering any officer, be he high or be he low, to draw a permanent veil over his official conduct, and if he attempts it, let this house, planting itself upon the constitution, raise its arm, tear asunder the pernicious covering, and expose the naked truth to the view of the people. In the pure age of our republic such was the theory and the practice under our constitution.

But it is said, that no reason is assigned in the resolutions for the call, no purpose designated for which the information is required,

Sir, I had considered that this objection was settled forever, in the session of '96. The president then refused the information demanded by the house Upon this refusal, the house passed two resolutions, the one of which I will read.

"*Resolved,*

"That it is not necessary to the "propriety of any application from this "house to the Executive for information desired by them, and which *may* "relate to any constitutional functions "of the house, that the purposes for "which such information may be wanted, or to which the same may be applied, should be stated in the application."

On the passage of this resolution, Mr. Madison and Mr. Gallatin, (then members of this house) both spoke and voted in the affirmative. Can the executive shrink from the rule which he, when on this floor adopted? Or will his supporters here deal to him a measure different from that which he dealt to the father of his country?

The principle on which this resolution is founded, has prevailed here to this day, and strange indeed would it be, if now it should be violated, to shield from its fair operation, the very man who originated and established it among us.

Another objection has been started. It seems the resolutions are too categorical and particular. Sir, I do admit that the resolutions are strongly marked with a particular, categorical, and even inquisitorial character. From them no casuistry, no art can enable the President to escape. They were thus drawn for no other reason than to preclude all evasion and elusion, to obtain the *particular and precise information demanded*—I well know, that the ordinary, *general* form is more proper and more respectful. But sir, there may be cases in which mere form, must yield to substance and necessity, courtly respect to plain republican sincerity. Is not this precisely such a case?

At the close of the last session upon the motion of the hon. gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. Goldsborough) a resolution was adopted in the *ordinary and general form.*

"*Resolved,*

"That the president be requested "to cause to be laid before this house "the French decree, purporting to be "a repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees, referred to in his message of the "4th of Nov. last, *together with such information as he may possess, concerning the time and manner of promulgating the same, &c. &c.*

This is the material part of the resolution. What was the reply to this resolution? A simple communication of the degrading accusation of the French minister and that only—Not one word of comment or of comment—Not a murmur of resentment at the foul stigma which the duke of Bassano had attempted to fix on the honor of the Executive, and the character of the country. All information that the President "*might possess relative to the time and manner of promulgating*" the decree was refused, or evaded; and thereby the blot on our national honor was rendered tenfold deeper and blacker.

Would these hon. gentlemen have us repeat an experiment, which issued in such consequences? Would they again adopt a course which would again disappoint us and disgrace our country? No sir, if this information ought to be obtained, this is the only *form*, the only manner to obtain it We must tell the executive, without ambiguity and with precision, and yet, with every respect compatible with our duty, our objects, and our requests. If these resolutions pass, they must be met with satisfactory information, or with a refusal to communicate.—The reply will rest with the president, and upon him be the responsibility for the *form* and *substance* of that reply.—Having disposed of the *form* of these resolutions, I will now proceed to their substance.

An instrument purporting to be a French decree, modifying or repealing the French Berlin and Milan decrees, so far as they violated our neutral rights, was communicated by the duke of Bassano, to Mr. Barlow our minister in Fr. on the 10th of May, 1812. This decree bears date the 24th of April 1811. It had been concealed for more than one year from the time of its date. Mr. Barlow, conscious that the publication of the decree, at its date, would have saved this country from many evils, and astonished at its concealment, demanded of the duke of Bassano whether it had ever been published. The duke replied, that it had been communicated to our minister at France, and sent on to Mr. Serrurier to be communicated to our government.—If the duke of Bassano stated the fact correctly, then our government *was guilty of concealing the decree.* If he stated a falsehood, then his government is guilty of the concealment, with the full addition of duplicity and falsehood. Certainly the charge of the French minister implicated the honor and the honesty of the Executive of this country. It struck a blow at the integrity and honor of the government. Yet the Executive has never publicly denied the foul accusation. It is to arrive at truth in relation to this dark and alarming transaction, to acquit the innocent and to hang the guilty up, a detestable spectacle to the universe, that these resolutions are offered. Let me ask the house; let me ask the nation, is not the object laudable; is not the duty important and imperious?

Mr. Speaker—I have not one doubt that if that decree had been published at the time of its date, it would have prevented the present war and all its calamitious consequences. To establish this

position I must solicit the attention of the house to the facts and events which conducted this devoted nation to its present disasterous situation. After unsuccessfully negociating for the repeal of the French decrees and British Orders—after a wild and destructive experiment had evinced that the embargo, a measure founded in the greatest political error, continued in obstinacy and ending in national disgrace and commercial ruin, was equally imbecile abroad, and pernicious at home, the government, either shrinking from the frowning aspect of the north, or resolving to establish an impartial policy in relation to the two beligerents, assumed what was then called its final neutral attitude.

The committee of foreign relations of this House, under the immediate influence and direction of the present executive, on the 22d of November, 1808, made a report in which was described the situation of the country in relation to France and England, the ground which the administration were about to occupy, distinctly pointed out, and the principles of justice and policy, which would influence its conduct towards those nations, fully developed. I beg the attention of the House to a few passages in that report.

The framers of the report first describe the origin and foundation of the French decrees and British orders—the manner in which they violate American rights; the policy of the embargo, and the efforts made by the American government to obtain a revocation of those decrees and orders. They then say—"The efforts have been ineffectual. The propositions have been actually rejected by one of the beligerent powers, and remain unanswered by the other. In that state of things, what course ought the U. States to pursue? Your committee can perceive no other alternative but abject and degrading submission—war with both nations—or a continuance and inforcement of the present suspension of commerce."

They reject the first alternative and then proceed—"there is no other alternative but war with both nations, or a continuance of the present system; for war with one of the beligerents would be submission to the edicts and will of the other." "Nor can it be doubted, that a measure that would supply exclusively one of the beligerents would be war with the other." While the decrees of both nations remain unrepealed, the committee here distinctly state, that any "restrictive measures that would exclusively supply one of the beligerents, whether of non-intercourse or non-importation against the one nation, would be ipso facto war with that nation and submission to the "edicts and will of the other."

They then consider the question of war and say—"The present unsettled state of the world, the extraordinary situation in which the the U. States are placed, and the necessity if war be resorted to of making it at the same time against both nations, and these the two most powerful in the world, are the principal causes of hesitation. There would be none in resorting to that remedy, however calamitous, if a selection could be made on any principle of justice, or without a sacrifice of national independence." Language cannot be plainer. The committee acting, I repeat, under the entire controul and direction of the executive, distinctly state, that war with either nation, whether by the new fashioned mode of commercial restrictions, or by the old fashioned mode of fighting, while the decrees of both were in force, would be dishonor, injustice, submission, and a sacrifice of national independence—and in direct contradiction to the idea advanced yesterday by the gentleman from S. Carolina; in such circumstances we could not, with honor and justice, selected for hostility.

Mr. Speaker, this report and all its principles, emanating directly from the executive, were adopted by this house and by Congress. The government of the United States thereby pledged their honor, their character and their faith to our merchants, to our people, to the belligerent nations and to the the world, to be governed in their future policy by its provisions, and they never violated that pledge, until the President of the United States issued his inconsiderate, his false proclamation of November 2, 1810.—— Soon after this report and its principles were adopted in this house, the embargo descended to the grave; I hope never again to rear its 'miscreated front' among us. In pursuance of the principles of the report of the 1st of March 1809, an act, commonly called the non-intercourse law, was passed on the succeeding 20th of May, against both belligerents, but in strict accordance with the new & impartial policy of our government, containing a provision, that if France or England should so far repeal or modify her edicts, as that they should cease to violate our neutral rights, the fact should be proclaimed by the president, and the act was to cease to that nation.

This act was to expire with the next session of Congress. I pass over the argument of the British Minister Erskine, the proclamation of the President founded thereon, the rescinding of that proclamation, the outrageous conduct of France upon pretence of retaliation for that act, the vile insults heaped upon our government by France, & borne with a patience bordering on pusillanimity, and request your attention to the act of the 1st. of May 1810. The act was founded on the principles of *the report*—it was passed just before the expiration of the act of non-intercourse, and was intended to supply its place. It declared that if Great Britain or France should so revoke or modify her edicts, as that they should cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, which fact the president should declare by proclamation, and if the other nation should not within three months thereafter, revoke or modify her edicts in like manner, then, certain sections of the non-intercourse law of March 1809, should be revived against the nation, so refusing to revoke or modify." The sections, thus to be revived, constituted an iron system of non-importation against such nation.

Mr. Speaker, from this act, this country may date the origin of those sinister events, which now cover her with distress and blood. This is the Pandora's Box, whence have escaped all that swarms of disasters which this nation will long remember with tears of blood. It placed the fate of this country, its peace, its prosperity, its happiness, in the hands of men unable to protect them. The constitutional guardians of the people, the immediate centinels of our honor and indipendence, shrinking or flying from their posts, surrendering their power, to be exercised by an inefficient executive.—What a wild field of Gallic intrigue was now presented! The imperial magician had now only to seduce or to dupe the executive, and this proud nation would lay prostrate, in the snares of French perfidy and violence. A "Gordian knot," would be fastened upon us, and this last republic be found fighting in the universal battle, side by side, with the veriest tyrant that ever crimsoned the earth with human blood.

From the moment, that this law was known in France, the work of duplicity began, and it never ceased until all the designs of the French despot were fully accomplished. By the principles of the report, adopted by Congress; by the avowed and permanent policy of the government; by the nonintercourse of 1809; by every consideration of "justice, national honor and national independence," and finally by the express provision of the law of May, 1810, on which only he could act, the President was solemnly bound never to issue his Proclamation, until the French government should have, *in good faith*, repeal or modified her decrees, in relation to American Commerce. How was the fact? The President waited for no *such repeal or modification*. He became the dupe of French duplicity and falsehood. In the language of Mr. Russell, then our minister in France, the president "*was shuffled into the lead* where national honor and the law required him to follow."

For the indubitable correctness of these positions I appeal to facts. On the 5th of August 1810, the Duke de Cadore addressed a note to Mr. Armstrong, then our minister in France, from which I will read an extract—"I am authorised to declare to you, sir, that the decrees of Berlin and Milan are revoked, and that after the 1st. Nov. they will cease to have effect—it being well understood that in consequence of this *declaration*, the English shall revoke their orders in council, and renounce the new principles of blockade, which they have wished to establish, or that the United States, conformably to the act you have just communicated, shall cause their rights to be respected by the English."

Sir, this is the instrument, and the only instrument, upon which the proclamation of the President was founded.—Upon perusing this letter, its hollow juggling, jesuitical character is visible and glaring. Unconnected with subsequent events, which stript it of all ambiguity, *from its very terms*; who will dare to say that it revoked or modified the decrees, as required by the act of May preceding. It does not even purport to do this—it has not even the merit of Pythian obscurity—it ought not to have deceived the weakest understanding—"It being well understood," that is, "upon condition," (not in consequence of this *revocation*, even the jugler himself had not the impudence to call it a revocation,) "the English shall revoke, &c. or America cause her rights to be respected." What is the plain English of this jesuitical instrument—"Upon condition that England revokes her decrees, or that America, in case she does not so revoke, proclaims a measure of non-importation against her *exclusively*, then I make this declaration, that my decrees shall be revoked on the 1st November.

This is the plain import of this famous letter. It demanded that the executive should take the lead where national honor and the law required him to follow. It demanded as a condition precedent to the absolute revocation of the French decrees that the president under the law of May 1810, should proclaim an non-importation act against England—a measure which under such circumstances, the committee of this House, in 1808, had pronounced to be "*a measure of war.*"

What was the plain duty of the President? Surely to resist the demand—at least, to wait until time, and the conduct of France, should strip the "Declaration" of its oracular ambiguity. On the contrary, the President, as if eager to bind his country in the toils; as if eager to violate the honor of the nation and the law, as soon as it was possible issued a proclamation, in which he declared the French decrees revoked or modified; in which he demanded from Britain a revocation of her orders in council, and in which he announced the act of non-importation against her, if she failed to comply with the demand by the second day of the February succeeding.

Never, sir, I venture to say, never was public astonishment greater than upon the second of November, when this proclamation was published.

And let me solemnly demand, have not subsequent events demonstrated that, at the time, and long after the date of this proclamation, the Berlin and Milan decrees were *in full force against America*. I will briefly examine the matter, and the American people, even that party which has nailed its colours to the mast of the Executive, and resolved, with him, to go to the bottom, shall no longer doubt the weakness of the President, and the black treachery of his imperial deceiver.

Mr. Speaker, after the first of November, after the official proclamation of the president had, in the face of the world, pronounced the Berlin and Milan decrees repealed or modified, so as no longer to violate the neutral commerce of America—*American vessels were captured on the sea and seized in France under these very decrees*; were prosecuted *under these very decrees*, and never released from *the grasp of these decrees*, until late in the year 1811; and *even then*, not realeased by virtue of the duke of Cadore's *pretended letter of repeal*, but in consequence of *special orders* of the Emperor, founded on the act of March 1811, which confirmed the proclamation of the president, and established a non-importation act against England. If this proposition *be true* all doubt is at an end. For, folly or prejudice itself cannot believe, that those vessels were seized and held nearly a year under decrees which *were not in existence*—They cannot believe, that the courts of France could act upon, and enforce laws which a year before had been repealed and extinguished by the government. I will read to the house one case, selected as a fair specimen of numerous others. It is the case of the N. Orleans packet, detailed in a letter from Mr. Russel to the Secretary of State, dated the 9th of June, 1811. That vessel arrived in France on the 3d of December, more than a month after the proclamation of the President had been issued. Mr. Russel states, that "on the 5th of Dec. "the director of the customs at Bordeaux, seized her and her cargo under "the Milan decrees of the 23d of Nov. "and 17th of Dec. 1807, *expressly set* "*forth*, for having come from an English port, and for having been visited "by an English vessel of war." The proclamation of the President arrived in France, and was received by Mr. Russel on the 13th of the same month. He had on the 10th, presented a remonstrance against the proceeding and kept back the proclamation—For what purpose did he thus act? To test the question, he says, whether the French decrees were in truth revoked. To have used the proclamation he says, "would be nothing better than *absurdly* and *basely* employing the declaration of the president, that the Berlin and Milan decrees had been revoked, *as the means* of obtaining their revocation." He therefore kept it back, to ascertain, "whether the American Government had been shuffled into the lead, where national honor and the law required it to follow." He did keep back the proclamation, and the question was decided, *his remonstrance was disregarded*. For he says, "that the *process verbal* issued after his remonstrance was presented, expressly declares that the confiscation of this property *was to be pursued* before the imperial council of prizes at Paris, according to the decrees of the 23d of November and the 17th of Dec. 1807, *or in other words the decrees of Milan*."

His remonstrances having effected nothing, Mr. Russell did proceed, "absurdly and basely," to use the proclamation. He communicated it to the French government, on the 17th of the same month, and he says from this very 17th of December, "all further proceedings against the New Orleans packet were suspended."

These are the facts, and what is the inference of this *honest* and *independent* minister. "It appears, therefore, that the remonstrance of the 10th of Dec. arrested the proceedings complained of," &c.

Now, sir, *it appears to me*, that a more barefaced perversion of facts was never attempted by any minister. The remonstrance produced no effect whatever.—Until the 17th, when the proclamation was presented, the vessel "*was vigorously prosecuted.*" From that moment "all further proceedings against the N. Orleans packet were suspended." That instrument alone, arrested "the proceedings complained of," not only against the New Orleans packet, but all other vessels which had been captured after the first of November. This is demonstrated by an order issued by the French government to the president of the council of prizes, on the 25th of Dec. exactly 8 days after the proclamation had been communicated by Mr. Russell, suffer me to read an extract from that order.

"In consequence *of this engagement* entered into by the government of the U. S. to cause their rights to be respected, his majesty orders, that all the causes that may be pending in the council of prizes, of captures of American vessels, made after the 1st of Nov. and those that may in future be brought before it, shall not be judged according to the principles of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, but that they shall *remain suspended*; the vessels captured and seized to remain only in a state of sequestration, until the 2d of February next, the period at which the U. S. *having fulfilled* the engagement to cause their rights to be respected, the said captures shall be declared null by the council, and the American vessels restored, together with their cargoes, to their proprietors."

No language can add to the force of this extract, it recognizes the Berlin and Milan decrees, as existing against America. In consequence of the "engagement," contained in the proclamation, it suspends all proceedings against our vessels, and says, when that "engagement" shall be "fulfilled" the vessels shall be restored. That engagement was fulfilled by the law of the 2d of March 1811, which I have already stated, confirmed the proclamation of the President, and established a non-importation act against England.

(To be concluded next week.)

MONTREAL, *(U. C.) July 5.*

Seeing the necessity of having a naval as well as military force stationed on the lines at Lake Champlain, after the capture of the American sloops Eagle and Growler, government wisely judged it necessary to have them immediately equipped for active service. On the suggestion of Mr. David Munn, master ship builder, and capt McDonald, (late from Scotland to take command of Mr Munns large ship now on the stocks) most handsomely volunteered their services, in furtherance of the laudible object. These gentlemen took with them six carpenters and six seamen, and with some other assistance, they completed the repairs of the sloops in six days.

Capt. M'Donald reports these vessels as staunch and well fitted; of 100 tons each carrying 11 guns.

On Monday his honor Gen. De Rottenburgh, left this city for Upper Canada, to take the reigns of government in that province.

BOSTON, *June 30.*

*** Capt Salter, of Plymouth, who arrived here yesterday from Bermuda, in 9 days, communicates the following information.

"In consequence of an expedition about to sail for the Chesapeake, there had been an embargo of about four weeks

On the 8th inst. the following vessels sailed—San Domingo 74, Ad. Warren, Diadem 64; (but armed *en flute*) These vessels have been improperly called Razees—Poictiers 74; Diomede 50 *(en flute)*—Romulus 36, *(en flute)*—Success 32 *(en flute)*—Fox 32 *(en flute)*—Nemesis 28, Lauristinus 24, Mosselle 18; Nimrod 18; Mariner 14; a rocket ship; bomb vessel, and hospital ship; having on board about 2700 troops—of which about 270 were French deserters.

"Previous to his departure, Ad Warren issued a proclamation, announcing that all the ports of New-York, Charleston, Savannah, Port Royal, and the Mississippi, were in a state of strict blockade. Several gentlemen had waited on the Admiral to ascertain if vessels could arrive at or depart from any intermediate port, not particularly designated in the official order, without being liable to capture and condemnation? The Admiral answered, that all vessels taken either in going into, or coming from any port between Montague point and the Mississippi, would be liable to condemnation. The question was also asked, will a vessel be liable to capture if bound into New-Haven?—To which he replied, "Yes, or any where in the Sound."

A NAVAL CHALLENGE.

A private letter, received in this city from Sackets Harbor, states that Sir Jas. Yeo has sent a challenge to Commodore Chauncey to meet him on the Lake; that the commodore had transmited his acceptance of the Challenge; and that our squadron are to proceed to the contest the moment the new frigate is prepared to sail.

(N. Y. Com. Ad.

NORFOLK, *July 6.*

The following was the situation of the enemy in Hampton Roads yesterday at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Admiral Warren's ship, the St. Domingo, abreast of Sewell's Point; the Marlborough, in a line with the opposite shore; Four miles lower down, a 74 off Mill creek; a razee and two frigates in a line with her, extending up to Hampton Bar; two tenders under sail standing up towards James River. These were all the shipping that could be seen, The enemy had landed a considerable number of men about two miles above Old Point Light House, and encamped. The distance from Sewell's Point (where we made our observations) was too great to ascertain the precise number of barges that were on shore, or the number of tents pitched. There appeared to us to be about 20 of the former and 30 of the latter, some of them partly concealed by the bushes; the men could be seen distinctly parading on the shore. Only one of the frigates, as we learn, that were up James River, has come down.

PETERSBURGH, *July 6.*

THE ALARM OVER.

The apprehensions which existed here of a visit from the enemy, have in a great measure ceased, owing to the extensive means of defence which have been adopted by the Government, and the movements of the former indicating a design to withdraw from the waters of James River.

It gives us great pleasure to record the spirit of alacrity and cheerfulness with which the Militia from the neighboring counties have flown to our assistance in time of danger. The continuance of this spirit (and we believe it prevades all parties of the State) will ever cause the enemy to pay dearly, at least for his land excursions!

WASHINGTON CITY, *July 8.*

Copy of a letter from Major General H. Dearborn, to the Secretary at War, dated,

HEAD QUARTERS.

FORT GEORGE, *June 25, 1813.*

SIR,

I have the mortification of informing you of an unfortunate and unaccountable event which occurred yesterday.—On the 24th, at evening, Lieut. Col. Bisshler, with 570 men, infantry, artillery, cavalry and riflemen, in due proportion, was ordered to march by the way of Queenston, to a place called the Beaver Dams, on the high ground, about 8 or 9 miles from Queenston, to attack and disperse a body of the enemy, collected there for the purpose of procuring provisions and harrassing those inhabitants who are considered friendly to the U. S. Their force was, from the most direct information, composed of one company of the 104th regt. about 80 strong; from 150 to 200 militia, and from 50 to 60 Indians. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when within about two miles of the Beaver Dams, our detachment was attacked from an ambuscade; but soon drove the enemy some distance into the woods, and then retired to a clear field, and sent an express for a reinforcement, saying, would maintain his position until reinforced; a reinforcement of 500 men marched immediately under the command of Col. Christie; but on arriving at Queenston, Col. Christie received authentic information that Lieut. Col. Bisshler with his command had surrendered to the enemy, and the reinforcement returned to camp. A man who belonged to a small corps of mounted volunteer riflemen, came in this morning, who says that the enemy surrounded our detachment in the woods, & towards 12 o'clock commenced a general attack, that our troops fought more than two hours and the artillery had expended the whole of its ammunition, and then surrendered; and at the time of the surrender the informant made his escape. Why it could have been deemed proper to remain several hours in a position surrounded with woods without either risking a decisive action, or effecting a retreat, remains to be accounted for, as well as the project of waiting for a reinforcement from a distance of 15 or 16 miles.

No information has been received of the killed or wounded.

The enemy's fleet has again arrived in our neighborhood.

With respect and esteem,

I am sir,

Yours &c.

H. DEARBORN.

Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Sec'y at War.

PHILADELPHIA, *July 6.*

A letter from a democratic member of Congress, rec'd in town yesterday acknowledges that the opposition to the war is so great, that the administration will be compelled to make peace.

Bos. Daily Adv.

A bill has passed both Houses of Congress, nearly unanimously, for authorising the building a number of barges (or row-gallies) for the defence of the shores and waters of the U. S. This is a species of defence relied on with much confidence by gentlemen deemed well qualified judges of such matters; and we trust, when carried into execution, will at least partially arrest the British marauding parties in our rivers & our small waters.

Nat. Intell.

We assert on the most respectable authority that the Senate of the U. States have rejected the appointment of the undoubtable Col. Duane, as Adjutant Gen. in the Army. Gallatin's appointment was also negatived by a Majority of *six*.—This, as Mr. Jefferson would say, looks something like *opfugnation* to the *imperial* mandate. We are also assured that a long string of appointments were sent to the Senate by Mr. Madison, unaccompanied by any recommendations, and that the Senate politely returned them to Mr. Madison with the very pertinent request, (no doubt he thought it impertinent) that he would inform them who the applicants were.—More *opfugnation*.

(Winchester Gaz.

HACKNEY COACH.

THE subscriber has provided himself with an elegant Carriage, Harness, &c. complete, with good Horses and a careful Driver, for the accommodation of those who may please to call on him, and which he will hire on moderate terms.

Horses will be taken in at Livery as usual; and, after the 20th inst. the price will be reduced to two dollars per week.

JOHN LATSHAW.

Pittsburgh, July 14, 1813.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *July* 16, 1813.

The Steam Boat COMET, lately built at this place by Mr. Smith, sailed on Tuesday last for Louisville, in Kentucky. She is intended as a regular packet between this place and the Falls of Ohio, and is handsomely fitted up for the accommodation of passengers.

The express postrider from Cleaveland arrived here at the usual time on Wednesday morning last, and by him we are informed, that Gen. Harrison's Head Quarters were still at Cleaveland; that a detachment of mounted men had been dispatched to scour the country about Sandusky, where the murders had lately been committed by the Indians, and that they had returned without seeing any of the enemy; that all fears of an attack on Fort Meigs had entirely subsided, and from the number of troops assembling at Cleveland, and arrangements making, it was generally believed, an attack on Upper Canada was intended from that quarter.

The express postrider from Erie brings nothing new.

At an election for Managers of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company held on Monday the 5th inst. the following gentlemen were elected:—James Adams, George Anshutz, Jr. C. Cowan, Thos. Cromwell, N. Cunningham, John Darragh, William Hays, James Morrison, William M'Candless, George Sutton, John M. Snowden, Craig Ritchie, Jas. W. Nicholson, John Morrison and Wm. Wilkins.

And at a meeting of the Managers on Monday the 12th inst. WILLIAM WILKINS was re-elected President.

JULY 5th, 1813.—ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP.

The anniversary of American Independence happening on Sunday, a party of the neighbouring farmers met, at the house of Mr. William Lea, for the purpose of offering a tribute of respect to those principles that actuated the virtuous characters who effected a revolution founded on rational and moral grounds, without resorting to the modern French system, of mobs and bloodshed, in order to "look down opposition." After the party had assembled, a procession was formed, headed by a company of young militia, under the direction of Col. John Ross, and marched to the Church of the Rev. Francis Renoe, where an address was delivered, by Mr. Morgan Neville; after the address, the procession returned to Mr. Lea's, and sat down to a handsome and plentiful dinner prepared by Mr. Lea, in a sugar-tree grove on the bank of Chartiers creek. Mr. Neville acted as president and Mr. Peter Ross as vice-president. After dinner the following Toasts were drank, and answered by a volley of musketry, from the party under the command of Col. Ross, and from a small field piece under the management of Messrs. Lea and Carr.

1. The Day.—May its sun shed pestilence on all, who celebrate it, in any other, than the pure spirit of '76.
2. The Yeomenry of the West.—It is time for us to break the chains that bind us to the *Chair* of *Town Committees*. If we can *vote* for whom we *choose*, let *us* choose whom we will vote for.
3. The Empire of Russia.—She comes forth from the desert like the chosen nation of God; her approach is the dew of Heaven, reviving the scorched fields of Europe.
4. *The* American Navy.—It is a plant so purely American, that it flourishes and blooms even beneath the hostile shade of Democracy.
5. The General Government.—Far gone in a consumption both in health and means; nothing can restore her, but the unrestricted *enjoyment* of the *sea-breeze*.
6. The Memory of Washington.—May a portion of his spirit, like the mantle of Elijah, descend, "a sacred gift," to our next President.
7. The Heroes of '76.—They are known from their *Deeds*, not their proclamations.
8. The present Administration.—The Rattlesnake of Europe has *charmed* its faculties.
9. Non-importation, Embargoes, and Non-Intercourse Laws—May they be laid up in dry dock, with the Gun Boat system, for the admiration of posterity.
10. Proclamations and Mobs.—Fit tools for a weak and corrupt government.
11. Agriculture and Commerce.—Sympathetic twin Sisters; when one sickens, the other droops; they want no Madisonian *fostering*.
12. Simon Snyder.—We recommend the Militia Law to his perusal; if he is not altogether blinded by the *Madisonian powder*, he can't again mistake two months for six.
13. The Yankey Governors.—May their example inspire their more southern brethren, with *knowledge* to understand, and independence to support their state governments.
14. The Militia.—A rational means of defence; a ridiculous one for offence.
15. Peace.—The natural state of a republican government.
16. The 16th Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia..*—May their example be infectious, and soon spread
17. The Clergy.—May their success be as glorious as their task is delightful.
18. —The Fair Sex.—May the honest alone reap the rich harvest of their smiles.

* *This regiment has lately elected Mr. John Ross, a federal republican, for their Colonel.*

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

ON THE LOSS OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

Take Lawrence! take thy country's tear
Which falls upon her hero's bier!
Thy portion of renown was great
Ere thou submittest to thy fate.
Sleep, then, in quiet, in that dust
Where all who praise thee, shortly must.
—Now all is still, the very blast
Which lately shook thy gallant mast
Is hush'd! and thy own cannon's roar,
Along our coast, is heard no more!
And every patriot-pulse that beats
At mention of thy naval feats,
Soon, languid, at the approach of age
Shall slumber o'er the historic page.
In the drear mansions of the tomb,
What now avails the hero's plume?
Where is the wreath of glory, now,
Which Fortune twin'd around thy brow?
Alas! that evanescent glow
Which prompted thee to undergo
Dangers and toils of every kind,
Has scarcely "left a wreck behind;"
For what, beside, is that applause
Which only for a moment *was?*
What, say, to thee *is* now the fame
Which follows, for a while, thy name
Like flimsy shadows, which the blast
Of human breath around thee cast?
Does sensibility retain
Thy gaze upon the wat'ry plain
Where all thy laurels grew, and where
Thy sword, to reap, was always bare?
No! as unconscious as thy steel
Thy country's *wrongs* thou canst not feel;
Nor can the music of the drum
To thy departed spirit come;
Nor more, for thee, the CHESAPEAKE
Shall in alarming thunders speak.
Soon as the gulf of death is shot
Life's agitations are forgot;
Men's politicks and differing creeds
Leave nothing real but their deeds;
And in impartial balance weigh'd
The hero finds his proper grade.
—What, in this solemn pause of death,
To thee, appears the victor's wreath—
That wreath at so much peril got,
When life was risk'd at every shot?
Art thou more blest than if thine arm
Had never done thy fellows harm?
Or is thy sleep more sweet than his
Who valuing life at what it is,
His own with thankfulness enjoy'd
And that of others ne'er annoy'd?
If while, still fresh, thy laurels bloom,
Thou, Lawrence couldst forsake the tomb,
And with thy own rejected life
Restore to joy thy grief-struck wife,
(Thus learning what it is to live)
What pleasure could ambition give?
Say, wouldst thou for a bubble, miss
Thy portion of substantial bliss?
Or, wouldst thou for a doom like thine
The bright reward of peace resign?
No, Lawrence no! the love of fame,
May, during life, our hearts inflame,
And prompt us with vindictive pride
Truth's hallow'd maxims to deride;
But when the game of life is play'd
Ambition's rain-bow colours fade,
And nought is left to cheer the mind
But acts of kindness to mankind.
This, one day, shall be known to *them*,
Who, with effrontery, contemn
The doctrine which my feeble pen
Labours to recommend to men.
With ingenuity they strive
To keep expiring feuds alive,
And at the peril of their souls,
With rancorous breath, blow hatred's coals,
Till they have kindled up a blaze
Which on the nation's vitals preys.
Then, Lawrence then, they call on thee
To save in this emergency.
Obedient to the call, our band
Of patriotic hero's stand
In this, not soon forgotten, hour
Against Britannia's naval pow'r.
Oppos'd to an attack so rude
You've prov'd your skill and fortitude.
It was your honor and your pride
To have your valour so well tri'd;
And we, who are of the same race,
Beneath your wing escape disgrace.
But when the play we act is o'er
And we, "of men are seen no more;"
What to our country can we pay
For so much treasure thrown away,
The blood, perhaps, the souls of some,
Sent unprepar'd to kingdom come?
—But these are trifles soon forgot
And risk'd as if not worth a groat;
Yet, should posterity demand
The boasted blessings of our land—
Health, independence, ease and *bread*—
Which PEACE and PEACE alone can shed,
How shall the pen of history trace
The circumstances of the case,
And all our public woes explain
Unless by proving us *insane?*

THE RECLUSE.

Banks of the Monongahela.

DIED, on Tuesday last, in the 26th year of his age, Doctor FAYETTE NEVILL, son of Gen. Presley Nevill, of this town.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A letter has been received addressed to "The Recluse," who will please to send for the same, as it has been intimated an answer was expected.

WANTED,

A WET Nurse of a respectable character, to whom generous wages will be given. She is to live in the family where she is wanted. Enquire of the Printer July 13, 1813.

GLASS BLOWING.

WANTED immediately, two or three sober steady LADS, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the above business. Apply at our Manufactory on the south side of the Monongahela, opposite Wood Street.

TREVOR & ENCELL.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1813.

☞ Cash given for POT and PEARL ASHES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
1st, *July*, 1813.

THE President and Managers of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company have this day declared a dividend of four and an half per cent. on the stock of said Company paid in agreeably to the articles of Association, which will be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, any time after the 15th inslant.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. *Chief Clerk.*

TO BE SOLD,

The unexpired time of a

Negro Boy,

an indented servant. Enquire at this Office. July 14, 1813.

STRAY STEER.

STRAYED from the plantation of the subscriber, in Pitt township, Allegheny county, 3 miles from Pittsburgh, about 5 or 6 weeks ago, a large brindled stag STEER, of the English breed, is about 4 years old, has a white stripe along his back, face white and mixed, some white on the flanks, thick horns, at first sight might be taken for a bull; was raised by a Mr. Freeman about 3 miles from Uniontown, Pennsylvania. Any person delivering him to the subscriber or to James Lippencut, Mount Pleasant, or give such information as will secure him to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

PHILIP WINEBIDDLE.

July 9, 1813.

20 Dollars Reward.

Deserted from the Guard-House at Fort Fayette last night, a notorious villain, named

JOHN MULLEN,

Born in Bucks county, Penn. 35 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, dark complexion, blue eyes, brown hair, by occupation a Waggon-maker; had on when he went away, a soldier's shirt, vest, and fatigue frock, buck-skin pair of pantaloons, and took with him a cotton pair. It is supposed he descended the Ohio.

The above reward and all reasonable charges, will be paid to any peason who will apprehend the above deserter, and deliver him to any officer of the U. S. army, commanding any detachment, or at any post, or lodge him in any jail in the U. S. and give notice thereof, to the next commanding officer.

RALPH MARLIN, *Maj. 22d Reg. U. S. Inf'y, Com'g. 9th Rect'g. District. Fort Fayette, July* 12.

10 Dollars Reward

DESERTED from the Barracks at Fort Fayette, on the night of the 8th inst. WILLIAM HOWARD, 15 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, blue eyes, fair hair, rather inclining to yellow, born in Penn. enlisted in Somerset county, with the consent of his master, expressed in writing; had on when he went away, a soldier's shirt, vest, and trowsers, and a caster hat which he stole.

The above reward and all reasonable charges, will be paid to any person who will apprehend the above deserter, and deliver him to any officer of the U. S. army, commanding any detachment, or at any post, or lodge him in any jail in the U. S. and give notice thereof, to the next commanding officer.

R. MARLIN, *Maj. 22d Regt. U. S. Inf'y, Com'g. 9th Rect'g. District. Fort Fayette, July* 12.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1813. tf

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling *Ferree's Powder*. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in Market.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812.

Vinegar wanted.

A LIBERAL price in Cash will be given for a quantity of good VINEGAR. Apply to JAMES S. STEVENSON, at the White Lead Factory, near the Garrison.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1813. tf

FOR SALE,

A quantity of

MUSKRAT SKINS.

Enquire of the subscriber, living in St. Clair Street, near Bathrick's Ferry, Pittsburgh. ABRAHAM WATKINS.

July 14, 1813.

Hamilton & Brown,

ARE about erecting an extensive BREWERY in this Town, and by the first of November next will have it in complete operation, and be enabled to supply those who may call on them, with bottled ALE and PORTER, and PORTER, STRONG and DRAFT BEER, in barrels and smaller quantities, of a superior quality.

They wish to purchase a quantity of BARLEY, for which the highest price in Cash will be paid from this date, at their Brewery in Liberty Street, near Market Street.

Pittsburgh, July 6, 1813.

Flour for Exportation.

THOSE who may want a quantity of *Fresh* Flour for the Orleans market, can be supplied at a short notice.

Pittsburgh Steam Mill, July 7, 1813.

NOTICE.

CONVEYANCES, DEEDS, INDENTURES, BONDS,

And every instrument of writing drawn on the shortest notice, at the office of the subscriber, in second street, opposite the market, between wood and smithfield streets.

JOSEPH NOYES.

Pittsburgh, July 6.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of the subscribers dissolved this day by mutual consent. All persons having accounts to settle for debts owing by or due them, are requested to make application to *Thomas Cromwell*, who is fully authorised to pay and receive the same.

THOMAS CROMWELL,
JOHN CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 1, 1813.

THOMAS CROMWELL, after expressing his grateful thanks to his friends for their former friendship, informs them he has taken into partnership Mr. WILLIAM ROBINSON. The business will therefore in future be conducted under the firm of

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Who have now employed as well as T. & J. Cromwell's old Store House, his (Robinson's) large and commodious three story brick Warehouse, situated at the corner of Front and Wood Streets, which, together affords room for two hundred loads of Goods, and is perfectly secure, from fire and *water*.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the estate of JOSEPH BARNET, late of Pitt township, deceased, are requested to bring them forward to JAMES HORNER, Esq. of said township, who is duly authorised to settle the same.

SARAH BARNET, *Administ'x.*
JOSEPH BARNET, *Administ'r.*

July 5, 1813.

STRAY STEER.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Pitt township, Allegheny county, one mile from Pittsburgh, a dark brown STEER, with a white face, about 2 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

MICHAEL ZIMMERMAN.

June 25, 1813.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, at Hamilton Hall, nearly opposite the mouth of Turtle creek, on the Monongahela, in the middle of June last, a dark brown MARE, about 14 hands high, 3 years old, a natural trotter, shod before, has a white face, and three white feet. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

CHARLES VON BONNHORST.

Mifflin township, Allegheny county, July 2, 1813.

Negro Woman for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale a Negro Woman, aged about 45 years, a slave for life. She may be seen by applying to Mr. Samuel Mercer, at the jail in this place. Any person purchasing her must obligate himself to take her at least 20 miles from Pittsburgh—to such a person a great bargain will be given.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 14, 1813.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

FASHIONABLE SADDLERY,
HARNESS & TRUNK
Manufactory.

WILLIAM TAIT,

MOST respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business next door to Mr. Cromwell's Ware-House, in Wood Street, near the Monongahela river; where, having selected a nice assortment of materials, carefully chosen at the best markets, he will be well supplied with Ladies and Gentlemens' Elastic Saddles; Bridles, Saddle-bags, Whips and Spurs; Officers Saddles and Bridles of every description, with Military Equipments, Veliesses, Leather Travelling Trunks, Portmanteaus, Fancy, Dressing and Common Trunks, Coach, Gig, Chair and Waggon Harness, with every other article in his line.

TAIT flatters himself, that, from a long experience, as principal workman in the first houses in Dublin, London and Philadelphia, to be able to give satisfaction to those that may favour him with orders, to whom every attention will be paid.—Horses carefully fitted, and orders executed with dispatch.

N. B. A few good workmen will meet with liberal encouragement.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1813.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having taken into partnership Mr. *James Walton*, an experienced workman, their business will in future be conducted under the firm of *Foster, Murray & Co.*

WM. B. FOSTER.
M. M. MURRAY.

Foster, Murray & Co.

Having their Tilt Hammer now in complete operation, are prepared to execute orders for all kinds of iron work in the neatest manner.

They wish to employ two or three good scythe, sickle and auger makers, who may depend on constant employment and very advantageous terms.

Apprentices Wanted.

Boys from the country, of from 14 to 18 years of age, will be preferred. Enquire at the factory on Grant's Hill

July 1 1813

Conveyances, Bonds and

every Instrument of Writing drawn, on the shortest notice, at the Office of the subscriber in Water Street.

JOHN H. CHAPLIN,
Attorney at Law.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1813.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable

POTASH,

delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Cromwell & Robinson, Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent, for the Bridgeport Glass Company*

August 6th, 1812.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living on the waters of Montour's run, Moon township, Allegheny county, a bay MARE, about 5 years old, blind in the near eye, a natural trotter, shod all round, branded on the near shoulder I B. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and her away.

BENJAMIN M'CULLOUGH.

May 24, 1813.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 4th of May last, from Pittsburgh, a Negro Woman named GRACE, about 26 years of age, scarred on each arm from the elbows, and on the backs of her hands, occasioned by a burn. A reward of *Thirty Dollars*, will be paid if she is apprehended within 30 miles of Pittsburgh, and if a greater distance from that place *Fifty Dollars* will be given, on delivering her to the subscriber living in Bracken county, Ken. or into the jail of Pittsburgh, Penn.

LEVI HOUSTON.

June 30, 1813.

PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands and seals of the hon. Samuel Roberts, President of the several courts of common pleas composing the fifth District in Pennsylvania, and Justice of the court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery in said district, and John M'Dowel and Francis M'Clure, Esquires Associate Judges of the same Courts in the County of Allegheny, dated the 10th day of April and to me directed, for holding a Court Oyer and Terminer and Gen. Jail delivery at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the second Monday of August next.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY given to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Constables within the county of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitons and examinations & other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; and also to those who will prosecute against the prisoners that now are or then shall be in the Jail of Allegheny County, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given at Pittsburgh the 28th day of June 1813.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff*

JOHN TOWN,

COPPERSMITH,

Lately of Washington, Pennsylvania,

Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of

COPPER AND TIN WARES.

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.

Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812.

tf

Rich Hill Farm,

FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 150 acres, situate on each side of the Franklin Road, 3 miles and an half from Pittsburgh.—The land is of the first quality, well timbered, and has excellent stone coal—about 40 acres cleared and under good fence, comfortable tenements for three families, with out-houses, &c. The purchaser may have immediate possession of a part of the farm, and receive one-third of the crop in the ground, and possession of the whole on the first of April next. For further particulars and terms apply to Mr. WILLIAM WOODS, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, in Zelinople, Butler county.

An indisputable title will be given.

THOMAS REED.

April 12, 1813.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronting on Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *William Shiras*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

Corner of Wood and Third Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

(Sole Agents for the Western Country)

Have just received a fresh supply of

Paul's Patent Columbian Oil

THIS valuable Medicine having been established upwards of three years, and its virtues sufficiently exemplified by the number of respectable certificates repeatedly laid before the public, it therefore now only becomes necessary for the information of those who may not have had an opportunity of perusing the certificates, to detail a few of the cases wherein the Oil has been so wonderfully efficacious. Printed handbills containing certificates, may be always had, gratis, from the Agents, who will keep a constant supply of the Oil.

The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz——Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

To the Public.—In order to prevent deception, the public are cautioned not to purchase any Oil that may be offered as "Paul's Patent Columbian Oil," that does not bear the true characteristics as published by my principal and sole agent Doctor John Love, of Baltimore.

THOMAS PAUL. Patentee.

Baltimore, March 21, 1812.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JAMES SHARON, late of New Sewickly township, Beaver county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have demands against said estate are require to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement, to the subscriber.

JOHN WAY, *Executor.*

Ohio township, Allegheny county, June 23, 1813.

FOR SALE.

A Fount of English.

A Fount of Brevier.

Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Subscriber offers for Sale, as the Agent of Nathaniel Shaler, of Connecticut, the following

Tracts of Land,

in the Counties of Portage, Cuyahoga, Trumbull and Huron, in the State of Ohio.

17,500 acres in No. 4, 8th Range, of the Western Reserve Lands.

7,000 acres in No. 5, 3d range.

5,000 acres in the township of Springfield.

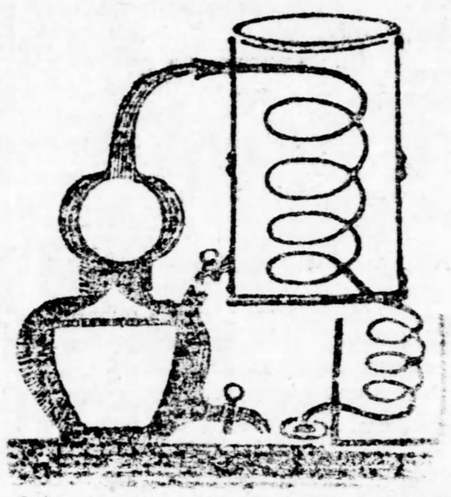
4,000 acres in allotted townships in Geaugo county.

10,000 acres bounded north by Lake Erie, and west by Vermilion river.

10,000 acres lying on the Black river.

Also, a Tract of Land about 16,000 acres, on the Kennawa river, in the state of Virginia, about six miles above the Salt Works, and a Tract of 84,000 acres lying on Guyandot, in the same state.

The titles to the above Lands are unquestionable. CHARLES SHALER.



GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Has for sale at his Copper and Tin Ware House, next door to the Post Office, a large assortment of

STILLS,

of all sizes from 50 to 120 galions, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,

Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons.

Copper by the sheet.

Tin by the box.

Sheet Iron by the 100lbs or less quantity.

N. B. Orders forwarded for stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Wanted Two Apprentices to the Brass Foundery business.

N. B. The highest price in cash, will be given for any quantity of Old Copper Brass and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, October 9, 1812.

REMOVAL.

MR. WILLIAM B. FOSTER having declined the Mercantile line of business, the Agency for the Sale of MICHAEL LEE & Co's PATENT AND FAMILY MEDICINES is in consequence removed to

SUTTON & M'NICKLE'S

Store, in Water Street, between Market and Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

WHO HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of the above Medicines, so justly celebrated for twelve years, in all parts of the United States, viz:—

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.

Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.

Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.

Lee's Itch ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury.)

Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness etc.

Lee's Indian vegetable specific, for the venereal.

Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and iruptions.

Lee's Essence and extract of Mustard for the Rheumatism, etc.

Lee's Eye water.

Lee's Tooth ache drops.

Lee's Damask lip salve.

Lee's Corn plaster.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.

Lee's Tooth powder.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Nehemiah Gregory, agent for the proprietors dated Norfolk, (Virg.) July 24th, 1812.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Your Essence of Mustard is highly approved of by a number of persons of this city, who have had occasion to apply it in cases of bruises, sprains, &c. You may send me a further supply; also, send me some of your Anti-Bilious Pills, as they sell well; the whole of your Medicines are in considerable demand. Your truly,

N. GREGORY.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & CO.

*** At the place of Sale, may be had gratis, Pamphlets, containing cases of cures, whose length prevent their being herewithinserted.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two Apprentices to the

APOTHECARY & DRUG BUSINESS.

Apply to

J. P. AND J. W. SKELTON,

Pittsburgh, November 24, 1813.

APPROVED
FAMILY MEDICINES.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late Dr. Robertson,

OF EDINBURG,

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

IN PHILADELPHIA ONLY,

At his Family Medicine Warehouse,

North east corner of Race and north Second Streets.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health: (price one dollar and fifty cents.) One of the most efficacious medicines ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysentaries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer griping complaint in children, &c. &c.

DR. ROBINSON'S

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,

Or, Nature's Grand Restorative,

Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head-ache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleets, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, fluor albus, barrenness, &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them.—It pervades, with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms of its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and lines, hickup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops, (price two dollars)—a safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling & weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds, the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

Dr. Robertson's patent stomachic Bitters, (price one dollar) which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the fever and ague, *&c. &c.*

For the fever and ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states and so afflicting to families residing in all low countries, redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, etc. etc. These celebrated and universally esteemed bitters, have surpassed any remedy ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified, after the barks, and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful to the admiration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

Dr. Robertson's infallible Worm Destroying Lozenges, a medicine highly necessary to be kept in all families—price 50 cents.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of the Worms are, paleness of the countenance, at other times flushing of the face, itching of the nose and about the seat, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep, swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious; looseness, disagreeable breath, a hard swelled belly, great thirst, the urine frothy, and sometimes of a whitish colour, griping or cholic pains, an involuntary discharge of saliva, especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry cough, and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swoonings, cold sweats, palsy, epileptic fits, etc. etc.

Those numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in efficacy to Dr. Robertson's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, they are mild in their operation, and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

Dr. Dyott's Anti-bilious Pills—for the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers. Price 25 cents; large boxes 50 cents.

These pills, if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce the yellow fever, bilious fevers, ague and fever, cholic pains, flatulencies, indigestions, costiveness, hypocondriac and hysteric complaints, stranguary, gravel, rheumatism and gout.

They are peculiarly serviceable in female disorders, and especially in the removal of those obstructions which are the great source of their complaints at certain periods, they possess this eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, nor too great excitement, whenever there is a predisposition to a disease, arising from marsh effluvia, a too copious use of ardent spirits, or a vitiated state of the bile they are sure to relieve.

Dr. Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment—for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder, the ITCH. Price 50 cents per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops—(Price 50 cents.)

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes—(Price 50 cents.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops—(price two dollars.)

The Vegetable Balm of Life, (price one dollar.

The Balm of Iberia—extracted from an Iberian plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c.—Price two dollars.

The Restorative Dentrifice, for cleansing, whitening, and preserving the teeth and gums—Price 50 cents per box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stages of their disorders.

Take notice, that each and all the above genuine medicines are signed on the outside covers, with the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

*** A supply of the above Medicines just received and for Sale by Messrs. J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, Druggists, Pittsburgh, where pamphlets containing certificates of cures, &c. may be had gratis.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

PITTSBURGH,

(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

DR. ROGERS'S

Vegetable Pulmonic DETERGENT.

TO THE PUBLIC

THERE is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the practitioner, than the fact, that many of the most difficult and incurable complaints originate in neglected *colds.* In a climate as variable as ours, where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention, to guard against this subtle and dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine, or are able and willing to bestow. Hence the vast number of patients afflicted with coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, consumptions & other affections, and hence the farrago of rational and absurd remedies, cried up by the learned and illiterate. The many cases of the kind, which fell under my observation, the preposterous composition of inflaming drugs, which are in vogue, the disappointments I experienced in practice from remedies highly recommended, and my own predisposition to pulmonic complaints, were strong inducements for me to consider, whether a compound consisting of mild vegetable substances could not be invented, more free from the well founded objections of practitioners, and better calculated to avert the threatening destruction of the lungs.

I have the satisfaction now to offer to the public such a remedy, under the name of the VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT, well adapted to various constitutions and habits, and to declare with the fullest confidence, that I found this composition in a great variety of cases far superior to others intended to answer the same purpose. Aware of the impossibility of universal remedies, destitute of the despicable and versatile talents of a Charlatan, I am too proud of the character of an honest man, ever to desire to profit by the ignorance of the sick and afflicted, and whilst I confine the use of my medicine to the effects of a suppressed perspiration in their incipient state only, I flatter myself with the hope, that this candid appeal to the understanding of an enlightened public will insure to my discovery a better fate and longer life, than the greater part of the boasted panaceas deserve. I am perfectly satisfied, that such practitioners, who have frequently to combat the effects of suppressed perspiration, and do not neglect the use of the lancet and other evacuations, whenever they are indicated, will place this medicine, provided they give it a fair and impartial trial, in the list of their most favorite remedies; that families will substitute it for the heating elixir paregoric and asthmatic, for their cough drops, pectoral balsams and syrups; and that the manifest benefit derived by such, who use it according to my directions, will prove a far better test of its value and usefulness, than ever so many certificates I could palm upon a discerning public.

CERTIFICATES.

New-York Dec. 28, 1809.

I George Hunter, of this city, Front-street, No. 150, do certify and declare upon every thing that is sacred, (and hundreds can testify to the same that personally know me) that for several years past, I have been afflicted with an affection in the lungs, and during the colder seasons of every year, have been exercised with a severe and almost incessant cough, a discharge of large quantities of phlegm and mucus alternately thrown off, but in the hot season of every year, my cough has been somewhat abated until the last past, which continued until the month of August with unabated severity, at length I bled profusely from the lungs, and continued so to do for four days with intervals of abatement until my life was despaired of by two eminent physicians of this city. At length I was induced to try Dr. Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, recommended for affections of the lungs, and to this valuable medecine I can sincerely say I think I owe my life; for a few doses checked the bleeding, and a few cakes of it restored me to the enjoyment of a very unusual degree of bodily health, and I have continued so to this day.

I have deen thus particular in writing that the public may be induced to try the efficacy of so valuable a medicine for complaints for which it is prescribed.

GEORGE HUNTER

TO THE PUBLIC.

The great benefit which I have experienced from Rodgers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and in a firm persuasion that it may afford relief to others induce me to make every laudable exertion for its distribution.

For five years preceding the last of December, 1807 in consequence of taking a violent cold, I had been afflicted with the asthma, a disorder which I conceive to be hereditary, my father and grandfather both having suffered greatly from it. The disorder increased rapidly upon me. In September 1807, a severe cold brought on a violent cough, and the disorder assuming an aspect more serious and alarming than at any former period, I was confined, and extremely debilitated and emaciated. Such was the irritability of my lungs, I was obliged to use the greatest caution in the act of respiration. After a free use of Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, for about two months, I was perfectly relieved from the dreadful cough which had afflicted me, and completely cured of every symptom of the Asthma. In short, blessed be God, I have continued in sound health ever since. As these facts may be important to those unfortunate individuals who are suffering from the same disorder, I have been thus particular in their detail. And I do not hesitate to declare my conviction, both from my own experience, and from observing its effect on others, that Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, is an easy safe and effectual remedy for coughs and asthmas, and is the greatest antidote to all pulmonic complaints, that the world ever witnessed

JACOB W. BREWSTER.

Northampton (Mass.) Jan. 1809.

*** Certificates of the various and astonishing cures performed by this Medicine may be seen at the Drug Shop of Messrs. J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood Streets.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW Town and Out Lots are yet for Sale in that part of Birmingham, which is called Sidneyville, situate on the handsome plain on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite to Pittsburgh. Let Mechanicks and manufacturers who wish to purchase take a view of the situation of this place, and compare its advantages with those of any other situation in and about Pittsburgh, and their own interest will compel them to judge correctly of the importance of early securing a Lot in this place. The prices of these Lots are moderate; less, in fact, than the ground rent for one year of other lots of the same size about Pittsburgh. How shall we account for the folly of taking perpetual leases, at an enormous rent, of ground not more advantageously situated, while any of these Lots can be purchased at their present prices? A plan can be seen, and terms of Sale made known, by applying to

JOHN M'DONALD

Wood Street.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

VALUABLE TAVERN STAND FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will Rent, and give possession immediately, the Brick House near the Public Square, lately occupied by Samuel Emmett. There are all necessary conveniences in every respect on the premises, for keeping an elegant tavern. For terms apply to

W. R. DICKINSON.

Steubenville, 27th March, 1813. tf

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber at George Bean's mill, about 6 miles from Washington, on the 10th inst. a dark bay MARE, 3 years old this spring, about 14 or 15 hands high, a bald face, a natural trotter, shod before. The above reward and reasonable charges will be paid to any person who will deliver her at the aforesaid mill.

JOHN OSBORNE.

June 13, 1813.